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Creighton University
Bulletin

VOL. 8

APRIL

No. 2

ANNOUNCEMENT
of the
COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY
1916-1917



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Creighton College of Dentistry.

Calendar

1916

September 25 and 26—Monday and Tuesday, Registration.

September 27—Wednesday, Lectures and Classes begin.

November 30-December 3—Thursday to Sunday, Thanksgiving Recess.

December 15-22—First Quarterly Examinations.

December 23—Saturday, Christmas Recess begins.

1917

January 3—Wednesday, Classes resume at 8 A. M.

February 1—Thursday, Second Semester begins.

February 7—Wednesday, Founders' Day. Holiday.

February 22—Thursday, Washington's Birthday. Holiday.

March 1-8—Second Quarterly Examinations.

April 6-7—Friday and Saturday, Easter Recess.

May 24-31—Final Examinations.

June 2—Saturday, Commencement.

Faculty

Officers

- FRANCIS XAVIER McMENAMY, S. J.,
President of the University 25th and California Streets
- A. H. HIPPLE, D. D. S., M. D. S., Dean . . 210 South 18th Street
- E. H. BRUENING, D. D. S. 210 South 18th Street
Superintendent.
- FRANCIS CASSILLY, S. J. 25th and California Streets
Supervisor.
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Executive Committee

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. H. HIPPLE | E. H. BRUENING |
| F. J. DESPECHER | F. B. CASSILLY |
-

Teaching Staff

- A. H. HIPPLE, D. D. S., M. D. S. 210 South 18th Street
Operative Dentistry, Dental Pathology.
- E. H. BRUENING, D. D. S. 210 South 18th Street
Dental Anatomy, Special Histology.
- F. J. DESPECHER, D. D. S. McCague Building
Materia Medica, Therapeutics.
- C. E. WOODBURY, D. D. S. Council Bluffs, Iowa
Gold Foil Manipulation.

- W. H. SHERRADEN, M. D., D. D. S. McCague Building
Prosthetic and Clinical Dentistry, Crowns and Bridge Work.
- W. L. SHEARER, D. D. S. City National Bank Building
Oral Surgery.
- W. E. STOFF, D. D. S. McCague Building
Orthodontia.
- MARK L. KING, D. D. S. Brandeis Building
Junior Laboratory.
- J. A. GRAHAM, D. D. S. 210 South 18th Street
Operative Technics, Radiography.
- H. E. KING, D. D. S. Bee Building
Freshman Laboratory.
- A. L. MUIRHEAD, M. D. 210 South 18th Street
Physiology.
- J. S. FOOTE, A. M., M. D. 210 South 18th Street
Pathology.
- P. T. CONLAN, M. D. Brown Block
Anatomy.
- J. W. DUNCAN, M. D. City National Bank Building
Anatomy.
- H. F. CONNETT, A. B., M. D. 14th and Davenport Streets
Bacteriology.
- W. L. ROSS, M. D. City National Bank Building
Dental Neurology.
- H. F. GERALD, M. D. 14th and Davenport Streets
Physiology, Pharmacology.
- E. CAREY 14th and Davenport Streets
Histology, Embryology.
- J. W. FORBING, B. S., Ph. C., 210 South 18th Street
Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy.

PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B. 210 South 18th Street
Dental Jurisprudence.

CHARLES McMARTIN, Ph. B., M. D. Brandeis Building
Special Diseases.

FRANCIS CASSILLY, S. J. 25th and California Streets
Dental Ethics.

O. D. DAVIDSON Bee Building
Technical Drawing.

Demonstrators.

J. A. GRAHAM, D. D. S., Chief Demonstrator.

F. J. KUBITSCHK, D. D. S. M. L. KING, D. D. S.

E. H. BRUENING, D. D. S. C. E. WOODBURY, D. D. S.

W. E. STOFT, D. D. S. W. L. SHEARER, D. D. S.

H. E. KING, D. D. S. W. H. SHERRADEN, D. D. S.

S. R. BUTLER, D. D. S.

CATHERINE MINICK, REGISTRAR.

Historical Statement

The Creighton University was founded in 1878 by Lucretia Creighton after the death of her husband, Edward, in accordance with the wish expressed in his lifetime, and it was endowed by various gifts of John A. Creighton and his wife, Emily. Ever striving to accommodate itself to the needs of the time and to extend its work as fast as conditions allow, it conducts at present, in addition to the College of Arts and Sciences and a High School, in both of which tuition is entirely free, four Professional Schools, a Post-Graduate Course and a Summer Session.

In 1905 the College of Dentistry was opened in a handsome and conveniently arranged building, erected for the purpose, containing four stories and a basement, its dimensions being 126 by 66 feet. This building, which is called the Edward Creighton Institute, is located on Eighteenth Street, opposite the City Hall. Three floors and a portion of another are reserved for the use of the College of Dentistry.

The first decade of the College has been eminently successful in realizing the standards and ideals aimed at, as well as in the enthusiastic devotion of the teaching faculty and the patronage of the public. There have been two hundred and seventy graduates who are now to be found in successful practice in eighteen States.

The College of Dentistry is "registered" by the University of the State of New York in conformity with the rules of the New York Board of Regents, and its graduates are recognized by the National Association of Dental Examiners. The College is also a member of the American Institute of Dental Teachers.

Dentistry as a Profession

Never before in the history of dentistry has interest in it been as keen as at the present time. Careful research and experimentation are daily adding to our knowledge of disease and its treatment, and are developing the fact that many constitutional diseases have their origin in the mouth. Dr. V. C. Vaughan, President of the American Medical Association, says:—"The importance of hygiene of the oral cavity is just being properly appreciated. Most infections enter the body through the mouth." Dr. Charles Mayo, the eminent surgeon,

recently stated that "The next great step in preventive medicine must be taken by the dental profession." Similar views have been expressed by many leading members of the medical profession, and the public is being educated to realize the necessity of properly caring for the teeth to prevent the entrance of disease into the system. Everywhere there is a cry for clean and healthy mouths, and this is creating an increased demand for dental services.

A resident dentist is becoming as much of a necessity in small centers of population as a resident physician. The supply, however, does not equal the demand, as the aggregate number of graduates from the dental colleges barely suffices to fill the places in the ranks of the profession made vacant by death and other causes.

Professional standards are being raised from year to year. Scientific knowledge and technical skill are receiving the recognition they deserve, and dentistry is taking its rightful place as a specialty of the healing art. As a result of higher requirements the degree, Doctor of Dental Surgery, is acquiring a new meaning.

Unlike the graduate of some other professional schools, the young dentist need not wait long for a practice. If he is competent and exercises judgment in selecting a location, he will, from the start, be able to support himself, and if he works diligently and conscientiously, will soon have a comfortable income. He will not be compelled to seek patients—they will come to him.

Policy of the College

The policy of the College is to measure its success by the knowledge and efficiency of its graduates rather than by their numbers. High standards, which are gradually being raised from year to year, are maintained both in the qualifications required of applicants and in the results achieved by them after entrance. To be retained in the College, students must acquire familiarity with the principles of dental science and its related branches, and they cannot hope to be graduated until their workmanship shows professional skill and finish.

The keynote of the College is the personal touch. Each student receives individual attention, and since the number of students is limited, this is all the more feasible. Thus the diffident and backward are

helped over difficulties, and the more proficient are encouraged to develop their talent and ability to the utmost. This sympathetic attitude between professors and students makes college life pleasant, and as each student feels assured not only of justice but of kindness and forbearance, he is encouraged to bring out the best in his character.

It is the aim of the College to inculcate in the minds of its students the true professional spirit. While it recognizes the fact that there is a business side to dentistry, the rendering of the greatest possible service to humanity, rather than the mere acquisition of wealth, is emphasized as the chief aim of the real professional man.

Moreover, as the science of dentistry is now in its most progressive stage, the Faculty deem it their duty to keep apprised of its latest developments, discoveries and methods, and to adopt whatever is approved, so that on graduation a student may be equipped with the best there is in both theory and practice.

Laboratories and Equipment

THE PROSTHETIC AND OPERATIVE TECHNIC LABORATORIES, with a view to the comfort and working facilities of the student, are well lighted and ventilated. The bench of each worker is equipped with gas, compressed air and filing block, as also with drawers for the keeping of instruments and supplies, so that each one has practically a dental laboratory of his own. There are electric lathes, plaster benches, soldering appliances, self-regulating vulcanizer, and other conveniences; and the electric wiring, gas-fitting and plumbing are all arranged in conformity with modern requirements.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT has a complete modern equipment, occupying 1,400 square feet, and affording table room for 80 students. The chemicals required for the courses in inorganic and organic chemistry, metallurgy and qualitative analysis courses are kept in stock, and the tables are supplied with water, gas and drain accommodations. Each student has a key to his own compartment.

THE HISTOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES are large, well ventilated and thoroughly lighted. Each student is supplied with a microscope of the latest design. Specimens of all the tissues are

preserved for daily use, and the student is taught to prepare, stain, mount and examine normal and abnormal tissues. The slides thus prepared become the personal property of the individual student and may form the nucleus of a collection for future use and study. Microtomes, centrifuges, stains, etc., go to make up a complete equipment.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY is an object lesson in cleanliness, sanitation and asepsis. It has the newest type of sterilizers, autoclaves, thermostats, incubators, stains, counting apparatus, microscopes with oil-immersion objectives, and all other necessary apparatus. It is also well supplied with filters and chemicals.

The Infirmary

Dentistry being an art as well as a science, assiduous practice must accompany the absorption of theory, if the learner is to develop into a skilled operator. This technical skill is partly acquired in the laboratories, but it must be chiefly obtained in the Infirmary, where the principles previously learned are reduced to practice. Hence, broadly speaking, it is the Infirmary which makes the practical and efficient dentist.

Here it is, if ever, the students must lay sure foundations of careful, accurate and finished workmanship, and at the same time gain sufficient experience and ability to diagnose his own cases and apply with certainty and confidence the proper treatment.

And these results cannot be secured when the patients treated are too many or too few. In the latter case they do not afford the necessary practice and experience; and when they are too numerous, the evils are perhaps even greater, for then the operations are rushed and slighted, with the consequence that the student will never acquire the habit of true workmanship, nor the spirit of professional pride in his work.

The aim of the College is to strike the even balance between these two extremes. No more patients are taken than can be properly handled, and no piece of work is allowed to leave the infirmary until passed as creditable by the demonstrators, even should this require it to be done over several times. On the other hand no student need ever be idle; he can always secure a new patient from the examination room.

RECEPTION ROOM.



Reception Room.



Chemical Laboratory.

The College Infirmary occupies the entire fourth floor, which is high and lightesome, and contains fifty-three chairs. The chairs are of modern make, and each has a fountain cuspidor, while there is a plentiful supply of gas, electric power and lamps, compressed air, hot and cold water. Each member of the senior class has an individual cabinet for his own use. In fact the cleanliness, method, arrangement and order of the Infirmary are such as to make it most attractive both for student and patient.

The central location of the College, in the heart of the business district of Omaha, assures abundant clinical material, some 3,000 patients, affording the greatest variety of practice, being annually registered for treatment. Experienced demonstrators are in daily attendance.

The students take charge in turn of the reception room, learning how to meet and handle patients, and to diagnose new cases under supervision. A methodical record is kept, by which every step in the history of a case, from the registration to the close, is entered, and endorsed by the demonstrators, and these records are filed for future reference. Among the many advantages of this system, is that at any time, the amount and quality of clinical work accomplished by every student are available for inspection, and at the end of the year it can readily be determined whether the skill and experience of each entitle him to pass in the practical work.

To afford ambitious students more experience and an opportunity for perfecting themselves under direction in clinical practice, the Infirmary is kept open during the summer vacation.

Requirements for Admission

Candidates for entrance must have completed a four-year high school course in a recognized school, and should bring credentials from the proper school officer, *specifying in detail* for each year of the course the studies successfully finished, and amounting to not less than 30 credits (15 units). Those who are deficient in this preliminary requirement will not be admitted, nor will they be allowed to matriculate conditionally. Matriculates at the beginning of the Freshman year are

received subject to the approbation of the Nebraska State Superintendent of Instruction or his deputy, to whom all credentials of preliminary education are submitted for inspection. If he decides that the credentials are insufficient the applicant will not be retained, and for this reason prospective students can save time and trouble by applying for the College entrance form, and having it filled out by the proper school officer and mailed to the College at least ten days before the opening of classes.

Credit is given for any study which is commonly recognized as of high school grade, and no branch is specified as a requisite for entrance. Prospective students, however, who are in a position to choose their own subjects of study will find the following especially adapted to prepare them for a dental course:

English rhetoric and literature, (three or four years) ; a foreign language, (three or four years) ; algebra and geometry, (one year each) ; manual training, (one year) ; history, (two years) ; physics and chemistry, (one year each) ; drawing, (one year).

Of these, language and history are necessary cultural studies; the sciences will give a ground-work for technical scientific development, and manual training has been found of assistance in giving the deftness of manipulation so essential to a dental practitioner.

N. B. Prospective students who have not a sufficient number of credits may qualify for entrance by attendance at the Creighton High School, in which tuition is entirely free. For information concerning the High School, application should be made to the Principal at 25th and California Streets.

It is very important for students to be present on the opening day, a delay of a few days often interfering materially with their studies. No one can be accepted later than ten days after the beginning of classes, and to obtain credit for a year's work, a student must remain until the close of the session and successfully complete all the examinations.

Students of both sexes are admitted on equal terms.

Students in matriculating thereby agree to accept the regulations and discipline imposed by the officers or faculty.

Advanced Standing

Graduates of recognized medical colleges may enter the second year. Students of other dental colleges are not encouraged to apply for entrance, and in every instance such applicant must give good and accepted reason for wishing to make the change. The College also reserves the right to grant or withhold credit for the work previously done by such students. No exemption from any of the College studies will be given for credits of high school grade; and to secure exemption for work of college grade done elsewhere, an examination may first be demanded.

Requirements for Graduation

To receive the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery a candidate must bear a good moral character and be twenty-one years of age, he must have finished satisfactorily the prescribed courses of study, passed the examinations therein and complied with all technical, laboratory and clinical requirements. The whole of the last or senior year must be spent in this college.

No student will be recommended for a degree until all financial obligations to the College have been discharged.

Standing of Students

The standing of students is based upon quarterly written examinations, daily quizzes, laboratory, technic and infirmary practice. Seventy-five per cent is the standard for passing in all theoretical branches.

For each examination taken out of the usual time, to remove conditions or for other reasons, a fee of \$2.00 will be charged.

Regular attendance is insisted upon, and repeated or unexplained absences may be deemed sufficient reason for dismissal or for withholding credits for a year's work.

Respectful demeanor towards professors and one another is expected of all the students, as well as honorable conduct at all times both within and without the College.

Fees and Expenses**FRESHMAN YEAR—**

Matriculation, payable only once.....	\$ 5.00
Tuition	160.00
Breakage	3.00

JUNIOR YEAR—

Tuition	160.00
Breakage	3.00

SENIOR YEAR—

Tuition	160.00
Breakage	3.00
Graduation Fee	10.00

Tuition and fees are payable in advance and they will not be returned to one who leaves before the end of the semester. For convenience of the students half the tuition may be paid at the beginning of October, and the other half at the beginning of February. A discount of \$5.00 will be allowed on each half yearly payment of tuition made before October 20th and February 20th respectively, making each payment \$75, and the year's tuition \$150.00. To secure this discount all other fees and dues must be prepaid.

The breakage fee will be administered and refunded according to the regulations of the College. Out of it is taken a charge for damage, loss or injury to materials, apparatus or property; and the distribution of this charge is made to individuals or classes, according to circumstances.

The College makes no charge other than the above for all laboratory, clinical and lecture courses; and dissecting material, chemicals, chemical apparatus, plaster, the use of microscopes, etc., are furnished free. The Senior students are entitled to attend the oral surgical clinics at Creighton Memorial Hospital.

Other Expenses

Each student must supply his own operative and mechanical instruments, excepting those for extraction, and keep them all in prime condition. Lists of required instruments and materials will be furnished

by the College, and all students must have them. A fair allowance for this equipment during the first year will be \$50.00 to \$60.00; for the second year, \$200.00 and for the third year, \$50.00. These instruments are used for the technic work in the laboratories, and for practice in the infirmary, and the expense in the second year is mainly for a complete operating outfit including a dental engine. A student who has taken proper care of his instruments will find at the end of his course that he is well equipped for ordinary practice. Freshman students will need mechanical drawing materials.

Text Books

All of the subjoined list of text books, except the last five, are needed in the first year, and the College authorities will insist that every student be provided with his own copy of each book. In addition to the better opportunity of study afforded while at College by the individual possession of text books, they will serve for the nucleus of a future dental library, which professional pride and ambition should make every dentist desirous of possessing.

REQUIRED BOOKS—

Anatomy—Gray	Cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$ 7.00
History—Noyes	4.50
A Manual of Histology and Organography—Hill . .	2.25
Prosthetic Dentistry—Prothero	8.00
Physics	—
Medical Chemistry—Holland	3.00
Physiology for Dental Students—Pearce-Macleod . .	2.50
Materia Medica—Prinz	3.50
Medical Dictionary	5.00
Operative Dentistry—Black	10.00
Dental Pathology—Black	6.00
Surgery of the Mouth—Brophy	10.00
Pathology and Bacteriology for Dental Students— McConnell	—
Practical Orthodontia—Dewey	3.50

Board and Lodging

Board and lodging can be had for \$20.00 and upward per month. Students who desire employment outside of school hours will generally find no difficulty in securing a position, which will enable them to earn their own board; some managing to pay for both board and lodging. To assist applicants for employment a Bureau of Information has been established, which also keeps a list of eligible rooming and boarding houses.

The New Gymnasium

A magnificent gymnasium for the use of students in all departments of The University has just been completed at a cost of over \$125,000. Its dimensions are 255x90 feet. It is a handsome fire-proof building, built of red brick with free-stone trimmings and green tiled roof. The main exercise room is 170x90 feet, with a height of fifty feet. Amongst the attractions are a running track—twelve laps to the mile—four hand-ball alleys, three squash courts, a billiard room, club parlors and six bowling alleys. The best gymnasium apparatus of all kinds is installed, and a competent athletic director is in attendance. The swimming pool is a most popular feature, being large enough for water games and deep enough for high diving; it contains clear, fresh water, which is tempered in cold weather, and is equipped with the latest methods for rapid filling and purification.

Library and Reading Rooms

All new books on dentistry and a number on allied subjects, as well as the various dental magazines of the country, are obtained as they come out and placed in the library, which is intended for the use of the faculty and students. Students also have access from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. to the large reading rooms in which an attendant is always present.

Museum

The aim of the College is to build up a practical, modern museum, which will contain anatomical and pathological specimens, skulls for the study of comparative anatomy, dental curiosities, charts, models, and whatever will be of interest or value to dental students or practitioners.

Acknowledgments

The Faculty wish to express their grateful appreciation of donations to the library and museum, as well as for various other courtesies, received during the past year from friends and well-wishers. Books, bound magazines, curios and similar objects will be very acceptable gifts. Practitioners can show their good-will by sending for laboratory use teeth that have not been allowed to dry. Freight or express charges on such objects will be paid by the College.

Honor Fraternity

A chapter of a new non-secret honor fraternity, known as the Omicron Kappa Upsilon, which is established in ten dental colleges of the country, was organized in 1916. Students are chosen for membership by the faculty according to their record of proficiency during their entire course, as well as by their character and conduct, and not more than twelve per cent of each graduating class is eligible.

Four Year Course

It has been found by experience that the three-year course of Dentistry as now taught in the colleges of the United States, is insufficient to enable the student to acquire the necessary knowledge for the profession of Dentistry, and at the same time become a skilled operator. Various dental associations of the country have in consequence expressed their unqualified approval of the proposal to extend the course to four years. In conformity with this plan, which goes into general effect in 1917, all Freshmen students who enter in the Fall of that year will be required to spend four years in the College before graduation. Students who enter in 1916 may finish in three years.

General Information

The Creighton Dental Society has been organized with membership open to the Seniors for the purpose of training its members to write and discuss papers on the Science of Dentistry and keeping them informed of its latest developments. The meetings are held twice a month and prominent scientific men are invited to address the society.

The students are eligible to the University band, orchestra and glee club, as well as to the gymnasium, foot-ball and tennis teams, and will in general share in all the social, cultural and athletic privileges open to other departments of the University.

Many opportunities for self-improvement are to be found in a large city, such as public and private lectures, and library facilities. The extensive Omaha Public Library is within two blocks of the College building, and the College has also a select up-to-date dental library. Special attention is paid to the intellectual and moral progress of the students by the Faculty, and a general spirit of helpfulness and encouragement prevails. Other scientific, literary and religious advantages accrue from connection with the University.

Students who are unacquainted with the city are advised to leave their baggage in the railway station and make inquiry of the registrar in regard to board and lodging.

New students are urged to send their matriculation fee by mail; and old students who register for the ensuing year and prepay \$5 of their tuition will have preference according to time of payment in the assignment of chairs and lockers.

The Alumni

An Alumni Association has been formed, and graduates are encouraged to belong to it. Those who wish to join should communicate with the secretary. One of the features of the association is a home-coming and clinic to be held annually; and it is hoped that interest in this clinic will grow from year to year until it takes its place as a recognized contribution to the progress and advancement of the science of dentistry.

The Courier, a University publication, is mailed regularly to all the alumni, who are requested to inform the College authorities promptly of change of address, and to send items of interest for publication.

Those who know of desirable opportunities or locations for the members of the graduating class will confer a much appreciated favor by sending the information.

For further information concerning the College of Dentistry, address the Dean, A. H. Hipple, D. D. S., M. D. S., 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Courses of Study

The next session will begin Monday, September 25, 1916, and continue until May 31, 1917. The classes will be organized, and the regular work of the school year begun at once. The instruction is progressive and extends over a period of three years, the Freshman, Junior and Senior classes each having its separate and distinct courses of study. In the operative and prosthetic clinic rooms, individual direction and instruction are given adapted to the special needs of each.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY—Instruction in this department covers the entire field of operative dentistry and consists of lectures and practical work in the laboratory and infirmary. After the students have been thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of dental operations and have grown familiar with the ordinary technical processes, they are instructed in the treatment of decay, the use of instruments and appliances, the preparation of cavities, the physical properties and relative value of filling materials and the best method of filling teeth. Other dental operations receive appropriate treatment. The Senior, Junior and Freshman classes have each one lecture a week during the entire year.

Operative Technics—This course is designed for the Freshman and Junior years and consists of lectures and laboratory work. The forms and structure of the teeth, together with the location, size and shape of the pulp chamber and canals, are carefully studied.

The lectures are illustrated by means of charts and large models. The preparation of the various classes of cavities is taught in detail, as well as the use of filling materials.

As a preparation for actual work in the clinic, students are required to make operations on what is known as a "Dentech." This is a mechanical contrivance in which natural or carved teeth are mounted to simulate conditions in the mouth. Students are thus familiarized with the technique of operations before performing them upon living subjects.—*Dr. Hipple and Assistants.*

PORCELAIN INLAYS—The latest and most approved methods of constructing porcelain inlays, crowns and bridges are taught by lectures and practical work. Pyrometer furnaces and porcelain are

furnished. Students are encouraged to take up special work in this department.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY—This department embraces a systematic course of theoretic and practical instruction, consisting of one lecture a week in each class for the entire term, with practical work in the laboratories and infirmary.

During the Freshman year the students are taught, by lectures and demonstrations, the use of materials and appliances; the different methods employed in taking a perfect impression of the mouth, the making of models, dies and counter dies; the swaging and casting of metal base plates, and the selection and arrangement of teeth. The finishing and polishing of base plates, made of the different materials, are thoroughly demonstrated.

During the Junior year the students are given advanced work along the same lines, and a course of thorough practical work in the laboratory.

The work of the Senior students, in this branch of dentistry, is mainly of a practical nature. They practice in the infirmary and listen to lectures on special cases of patients coming to the infirmary for treatment.

Special attention is given to the later methods of anatomical articulation, which are taken up systematically first by lectures, then by special demonstrations in the laboratory. The student is thus prepared, step by step, for the practical work in the infirmary.

Prosthetic Technics—The value of thorough, practical preliminary training is so apparent that special pains are taken to make the course in prosthetic technics, which extends through the Freshman and Junior years, comprehensive and complete in every detail. The course embraces the construction of artificial denture and of appliances now in use, and includes the taking of impressions and the bite of articulated models.

The methods of selecting and arranging the teeth for an artistic artificial denture are thoroughly dwelt upon.

Crowns and Bridges—This department gives a systematic course in theoretic and practical crown and bridge work. Beginning with the

Freshman class, there is a full course of technic work, including the preparation of the roots of the teeth mounted on models, the making of the bands, the carving of the cusps to articulation and the making of bridges to correspond to the organs lost. The latest and most approved systems are followed for making crowns and bridges and removable dentures.

The members of the Junior and Senior classes attend lectures of one hour each week; and give much of their time to practical operations in the infirmary and laboratory, making application in actual work of the knowledge acquired in the technic laboratory.—*Dr. Sherraden and Assistants.*

ORTHODONTIA—In the department of orthodontia are taught the theory and practical methods of correcting the irregularities of teeth and dento-facial abnormalities. This branch of Dentistry is fast growing in popularity and prominence, and one lecture is given each week to the Senior and Junior classes on its most modern developments.

The lectures to the Junior class instruct in the fundamental principles, and are illustrated by the use of charts, diagrams, models, and the reflectoscope. The members of this class are also taught to make regulating appliances in the laboratory and the manner of applying them in practice.

The lectures to the Senior class discuss the mode of orthodontic procedure in actual cases, each case that is being treated in the infirmary being thoroughly explained. Every Senior student must conduct a case throughout the year, and if he finish one, begin another. Two periods of every week are assigned for the inspection of the progress of patients by the Professor; and other appointments of the students must not interfere with this arrangement.—*Dr. Stoft.*

PHYSICAL SCIENCE—Physics and Chemistry—These two subjects are taught six hours a week throughout the first and second years.

I Physics—The course occupies the first five months of the Freshman year. Lectures cover the entire subject with special emphasis on mechanics, heat and electricity. Lectures are illustrated by table experiments from the complete Crowell cabinet, together with other apparatus.

II Chemistry—The course in Physics is followed by the Chemistry course, which continues throughout the remainder of the first year and the entire second year.

In Chemistry the periodic system is followed which allows of large generalizations. In teaching this branch the idea is kept in mind of furnishing the student with the proper foundation for an intelligent pursuit of any of the branches on the subject, and the ground-work for a correct interpretation of materia medica, bacteriology, physiology, and metallurgy.

The course is begun by lecture and quiz; later, laboratory work is taken up. Each student is amply supplied at his own table with necessary apparatus and chemicals. The time in laboratory is more than half the total number of hours required in this subject.

Lectures cover the field of inorganic chemistry, along with some ramifications into the practical phases of organic chemistry. The student is familiarized with the hydro-carbons, carbohydrates, alcohols, aldehydes, etc., and special emphasis is laid on the organic constituents of drugs.

Laboratory practice consists of work in experimental chemistry followed by qualitative analysis, both inorganic and organic.

The last month is devoted to electro-chemical deposition of metals. Practice in gold and silver plating enables the student to do practical work in plating braces, etc., used in orthodontia.—*Professor Forbing.*

PHYSIOLOGY—Instruction in this department consists of lectures, recitations, demonstrations and lantern-slide illustrations for the entire class; and a series of individual experiments in the laboratory for the purpose of teaching the fundamentals of physiology objectively, and training the mind and senses in the habits of critical observation.

Course I—Freshman Year—Lectures, demonstrations and recitations. This course covers instruction in cellular biology, the characteristics of protoplasm, differentiation of function in organic development, classification of tissues and their functions and the physiological basis for such classification. The general physiology of muscle tissue, the circulation and respiration complete the course.

Course II—Junior Year—Lectures, recitations, demonstrations and lantern slide illustrations. This course covers the cytology and com-

position of blood, the physiology of digestion, secretion, reproduction, the nervous system, the special senses and a general consideration of the fundamental principles of immunity.

Course III—Junior Year—Laboratory experiments in small groups. The purpose of this course is to instruct the students in methods of physiological investigation and observation, and recording the phenomena observed. The frog is used for work in nerve-muscle phenomena, irritability, contractibility, etc. Small mammals are used for work on respiration and circulation, and the students are instructed in methods of taking observations from instruments of precision applied to themselves. The action of the digestive enzymes is studied experimentally by each student. A few experiments on nerve reflexes and reactions complete this course.—*Dr. Muirhead and Assistants.*

ANATOMY—The course in Anatomy is both theoretic and practical. Four lectures a week are given for one year. The lectures are fully illustrated by dissections of the cadaver, preparations, models, drawings. The whole body is studied, but owing to its important relations to dental and oral surgery, special attention is directed, both in the laboratory and lecture room, to the anatomy of the head and face.

The anatomical laboratory is under the immediate supervision of the professor of anatomy, assisted by a corps of competent instructors.

One hundred hours are devoted to dissection, each student being required to dissect the head and neck and one other part.—*Doctors Conlan and Duncan.*

DENTAL ANATOMY—In this department is taught in detail that part of anatomy which will be of most advantage to the dentist in the practice of his profession, the study of tooth form and all adjacent parts.

This branch is illustrated and made interesting to the student by means of articulated and disarticulated skulls, charts, large models of teeth and by the use of lantern slides. Demonstration is also conducted in the laboratory. Bones, ligaments, muscles, the structure and location of glands, tongue and soft tissue are studied in detail. The nerve structure and blood supply are also carefully treated.

Lectures, lasting one hour, are attended by the Freshmen once each week during the term. Laboratory every afternoon, where models of teeth are carved from plaster and bone.—*Dr. Bruening and Assistants.*

GENERAL AND SPECIAL HISTOLOGY—The course in General Histology embraces the practical study of cells, tissues and organs by means of models, sections and lantern slides. Each student is provided with a microscope and with a drawer for slides, boxes, covers, etc., necessary for microscopic work. All stains and specimens are provided, and the specimens when mounted become the student's property. The instruction consists of a thorough study of the cell, which is the structural and functional unit of the animal body, and the different kinds as found in the various tissues and organs of the body as well as their functions.

The work of the first semester is General Histology, covering all the tissues of the body. During the second semester Special or Dental Histology covers in detail the structure of the dental organs and associated parts.

Lectures and laboratory three hours each week during Freshman year.—*Dr. Bruening and Dr. Carey.*

GENERAL PATHOLOGY—The principles involved during the formation of pathological products and the conditions of the body established by the processes leading to those products receive especial attention both in the lecture and laboratory courses. The cell in health and disease, cell irritants, metabolism and its varying products and the structural changes occurring in the different organs are considered in detail.

In addition to the explanatory lectures the students are required to stain sections of the more important degenerations, simple and specific inflammations, benign and malignant tumors.—*Dr. Foote.*

DENTAL PATHOLOGY—The diseases of the teeth and associate parts are studied during the Junior and Senior years, one lecture a week being given to each class.

The pathology of the enamel and dentine, constructive and destructive diseases of the pulp, affections of the peridental membrane and the various septic conditions connected with the teeth are discussed in

detail. The object aimed at is to familiarize the students with the various pathological conditions so that they may be able to diagnose them accurately and treat them intelligently.

A microscope and equipment are supplied for use in the infirmary, and students are afforded opportunities for practical work in preparing specimens and making examinations.—*Dr. Hipple.*

DENTAL NEUROLOGY—The Department of Dental Neurology treats this subject with the practical view of arresting neurotic disorders in the causes of their development. Dental and oral deformities and trophic conditions of the teeth are fully explained.

Neurotic disorders that have their origin in dental irritations and diseases receive careful attention, and the remedies for the same are fully dilated upon. The diagnosis, management and emergency treatment of Neuralgia, Neural Poisoning, Toxaena, Neurasthenia, Exhaustion, Hysteria, Suspended Consciousness and such other mental, morbid and emotional conditions as occur in dental practice are minutely explained.

The structure and function of the nerves pertaining to the oral cavity are treated at length, and illustrated by the use of charts, models and the stereopticon.

Sixteen lectures are given on these subjects during the Senior year.—*Dr. Ross.*

ORAL SURGERY—The course in surgery, which is both didactic and clinical, includes the principles of general surgery and surgical pathology, with their special application to surgery of the mouth and jaws.

The Seniors devote their time to the study of the diseases affecting the mouth and face, and their conditions from the various standpoints, including acute inflammatory lesions, fractures and dislocations, benign and malignant tumors, etc.

A thorough and practical course in anaesthetics is included in the chair. Frequent demonstration of local and general anaesthesia are given, including in the latter nitrous oxide, ethyl chloride and its modifications, ether, chloroform, etc.

The object of this course is to familiarize the student with such subjects as have direct relationship to the field of Dentistry. In the

practical part of the course the student is required to acquaint himself with the normal locations of the organs and with the heart and respiratory sounds. He will also have the privilege of examining patients having abnormal conditions of the heart and lungs, thus enabling him to recognize abnormal and pathological conditions and to know the essential effects such lesions produce upon the general system.

Once a week a lecture followed by a clinic is given at the College, and one afternoon of each week is devoted to the major clinical work in the large amphitheatre at St. Joseph's Hospital.—*Dr. Shearer.*

BACTERIOLOGY—Junior Year—The student is taught the relationship of bacteria to other micro-organisms; the biological and morphological characteristics of bacteria; the method of separating one species from another and from unknown species; the methods of determining pathogenic properties, and bacterial toxins; immunity; serums; serum diagnosis and serum therapy; disinfection and germicidal values.

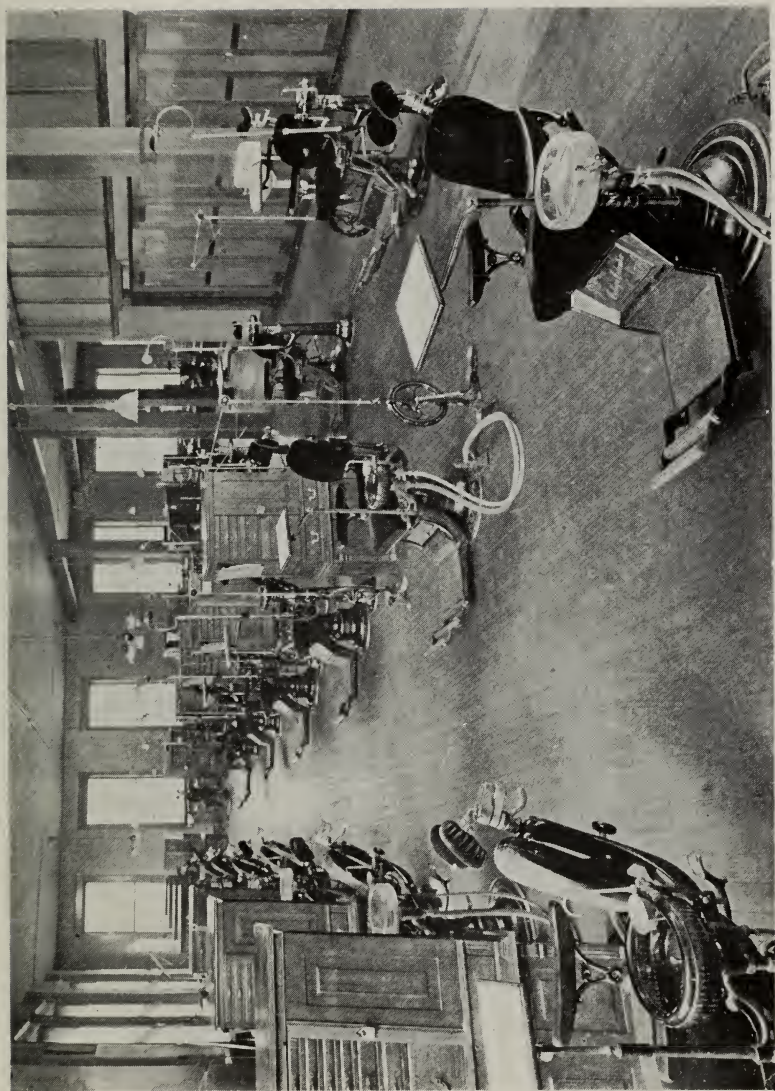
Special emphasis is laid upon the organisms of putrefaction in their relation to the decay of teeth. Microscopes equipped with oil-immersion lenses, test tubes and other apparatus are supplied, and responsibility for their return in good condition rests upon the student. Laboratory work and lectures occupy two hours a week for half a year.—*Dr. Connett.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—The course prescribed in this department includes the classification of remedies, their history and description; medical pharmacology; pharmaceutical preparation; dosage and prescription writing. Special stress is laid upon the action of the more important drugs in dentistry, with a full discussion of other physiological effects and the routes and modes of administration.

The lectures and demonstrations are given with the object of thoroughly familiarizing the student with the preparation, use and effects of all drugs which the general practitioner in dentistry may require in his practice.

This course extends through the Junior and Freshman years, a lecture being given weekly to each class.—*Dr. Despecher.*

PHARMACOLOGY—Senior Year—One hour a week throughout the year. Instruction is given in the physiological action of the more



Middle Section of the Infirmary.

important drugs in common use whether of especial dental interest or not. Especial emphasis is laid on prescription writing, and practice in writing prescriptions of the drugs under consideration is a part of the work of each class session. Frequent tests are held and each student must show a fair proficiency in the use of drugs before the subject is completed.—*Dr. Gerald.*

METALLURGY—The department of Dental Metallurgy presents this important branch of dentistry in a systematic manner, both as to its theory and practice. Lectures and demonstrations are given, explaining the properties of metals and the scientific principles involved in their reduction; the modifications resulting from alloying and their application to dental uses; more especially the reduction of gold and the alloying to the carat required for plate and solders, and the making of alloys used as filling materials. Attention is also given to the metallurgy of iron and steel, especially as regards hardening, toughening and tempering.—*Professor Forbing.*

RADIOGRAPHY—Recognizing the great advantage afforded to diagnosis by the use of X-Rays, the College has installed a coil and Radiographic appliances in connection with the Clinic. Students thus have ample opportunities to familiarize themselves with the technic of this new and very important art, and its practical application to Dentistry.

A course of lectures covers the elementary knowledge of the X-Rays and the apparatus which generates them, together with the technique of Radiography and its application to the diagnosis of uncertain conditions about the teeth and their environments.

The reading of Radiographs is taught and actual practice in the dark room is required of all students.—*Dr. Graham.*

MANIPULATION OF GOLD FOIL—As the manipulation of gold foil presents special difficulties to the inexperienced, and great accuracy of cavity preparation is required as well as skill in securing proper condensation of the gold and trimming the filling to form, a special clinical course in this subject is given one afternoon each week throughout the year by Dr. Woodbury. On this afternoon each of a group of students prepares a cavity and makes a gold filling of a prescribed kind under his supervision.—*Dr. Woodbury.*

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE—Lectures are delivered on the laws and regulations pertaining to the practice of dentistry, expressed and implied contracts between dentist and patient, the rights and liabilities of dentist and patient, the rights and liabilities of a third party, recovery of compensation, malpractice and its remedies, criminal liabilities, communications, etc. One hour a week for five weeks.—*Mr. Martin.*

DENTAL ETHICS—With the object of developing in the student a keen sense of professional honor and integrity, a brief course of lectures is given on the duties of the dentist toward the patient, the public and his fellow practitioners, including the matter of compensation and the question of advertising.—*Professor Cassilly.*

Special lectures on economics, pyorrhea, analgesia and other subjects of interest and importance are given from time to time by members of the faculty and others.

For information concerning the other Departments of the University, address:

The Dean, Creighton College of Arts, 25th and California Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Law, 210 South 18th Street.

The Dean, Creighton College of Medicine, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Pharmacy, 1410 Davenport

The Dean of the Summer Session, 210 South 18th Street.

The Principal of the High School, 25th and California Streets.
Street.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1915-1916.**Senior Class**

Albers, John F.....	Pierce, Nebraska
Cullen, James B.....	Fulda, Minnesota
Cullen, Joseph A.....	Fulda, Minnesota
Dallam, Henry Clay.....	Peru, Nebraska
Davis, Benjamin G.....	Stella, Nebraska
Davis, Charles Edward.....	Oxford, Nebraska
Deines, Daniel	Clay Center, Nebraska
Donahoe, Lawrence A.....	Omaha, Nebraska
English, Tom George.....	Mason City, Nebraska
Felzien, Joseph John	Oxford, Nebraska
Hemphill, William Frank.....	Belleville, Kansas
Herkenrath, Herbert W.....	Seattle, Washington
Kane, Martin P.....	O'Neill, Nebraska
Kemis, Clark Loren	Beresford, South Dakota
Kramer, William F.....	St. Marys, Kansas
Kurth, John Edward.....	Waterloo, Iowa
Lyons, Jerry Arthur	Delmont, South Dakota
Meany, Francis Patrick	Austin, Minnesota
Miller, Howard Carl	Omaha, Nebraska
Mulvihill, Stephen James	Omaha, Nebraska
Piedalue, Robert Joseph.....	Bozeman, Montana
Quinn, Thomas William.....	Gunnison, Colorado
Ryan, Joseph William.....	Waseca, Minnesota
Schaefer, Fred William.....	Belleville, Kansas
Schall, John Sidney.....	Omaha, Nebraska
Silvernail, Carroll H.....	Morrill, Nebraska
Simm, Frank Robert	Mayer, Arizona
Sobolik, Clinton Frank.....	Ossian, Iowa
Stebbins, James H.....	Fort Pierre, South Dakota
Todd, Arlo Roberts	Reva, South Dakota
Voigt, Frank Dennis.....	Davenport, Nebraska
Walters, Denzil Beryl	Culbertson, Nebraska
Weaver, C. Herbert	Mason City, Nebraska

Junior Class

Babington, Melville	South Dakota
Beste, Arnold Lorenz.....	South Dakota
Busch, William Joseph	Nebraska
Conley, Earl	Montana
Dugan, Bernard J.....	Wisconsin
Gillgannon, Matthew Aloysius.....	Kansas
Kubitschek, Adolph J.....	Iowa
Lambert, Asa Philip.....	Iowa
Larson, Harry Aubrey	Nebraska
McPherson, Verne Edgar	Nebraska
Moreton, Leroy J.....	Idaho
Mullins, Tom P.....	Nebraska
Nelson, Karl David.....	Nebraska
O'Leary, Clarence R.....	Minnesota

Ostrum, Harry Theodore	Minnesota
Parish, Harold Ferdinand	Nebraska
Platz, Roy Raymond	Nebraska
Reid, Raymond D.	Nebraska
Sawyer, Pearl Washington	Nebraska
Schemel, Robert Henry	Iowa
Schulz, Henry Adolph	Nebraska
Snider, Francis J.	Nebraska
Theisen, Francis Frederick Thomas	Nebraska
Thompson, Andrew	Iowa
Utterback, Archie B.	Nebraska
Wise, Ernest Earl	Nebraska
Wood, Ross Wilfred	Nebraska
Young, Lawrence Benjamin	Iowa

Freshman Class

Albrecht, Delphine George	Minnesota
Anderson, Charles Augustus	Nebraska
Anderson, Harvey J.	Nebraska
Bindewald, G.	Nebraska
Brennan, William Edward	South Dakota
Bucher, Charles Nelson	Montana
Burns, Charles Edson	Indiana
Cahill, John Thomas	Nebraska
Campbell, Rowland Hugh	Idaho
Clayton, James Orville	Nebraska
Collins, Fred Clifton	Missouri
Collins, Thomas Edward	Iowa
Converse, Luke A.	Minnesota
Corfman, Leslie J.	Washington
Crozier, Charles Richard	Nebraska
Dindinger, John Wilson	Nebraska
Doran, Edward James	Minnesota
Eckhardt, Frank Eugene	Iowa
Edson, Henry Wendell	South Dakota
Foley, Walter Elmer	South Dakota
Garrison, Francis B.	Iowa
Gill, Leo Charles	Nebraska
Gilmore, William F.	Montana
Gormley, Robert Earl	Nebraska
*Harrington, Thomas Francis	Montana
Harrington, William J.	Iowa
Jones, James Cyril	Nebraska
Kascht, Lawrence B.	Iowa
King, Hugh Berni	Iowa
Kozitza, Theodore Leo	Minnesota
Kratochvil, Charles Daniel	Nebraska
Krause, Lee Roy J.	Nebraska
McKercher, Robert J.	South Dakota
Morgan, Vincent Joseph	Nebraska
Naylor, Joe Edelen	Nebraska
Noy, Mark John	Minnesota

*Left before the end of the year.

Peterson, Fred Ambrose.....	Nebraska
Randall, George Truman	Nebraska
Reimers, Waldo August.....	Nebraska
Rohde, Frank G.....	Nebraska
Schaefer, Robert Orin.....	Kansas
Soukup, Emil	Nebraska
Stoddard, Glenn E.....	Nebraska
Sullivan, James J.	Iowa
Todd, Mrs. Della.....	South Dakota
Uebelacher, William Martin.....	Washington
Vasko, Frank R.....	Nebraska
Viner, Frank James.....	Minnesota
Yzek, Emil F.....	Iowa

Graduates

Adams, Charles F.....	North Platte—1915
Adams, H. A.	Paxton Block, Omaha—1907
Agans, Rose	—1911
Allen, Roy C.....	Emerson—1914
Anders, Charles Grover.....	Bee Bldg., Omaha—1915
Anderson, Ellen M (Mrs. Dr. Kelly).....	Central City—1908
Anderson, H. M.....	404 North 24th St., South Omaha—1912
Andrews, Clifford M.....	Albion—1915
Balderson, George A.....	Paxton Block, Omaha—1913
Ballard, J. L.	Nebraska City—1910
Bangs, C. E.....	North Dakota—1908
Baptist, J. F.	200 Boston Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii—1909
Bartle, H. E.....	Lakeville, Connecticut—1907
Becker, Paul	Osmond—1914
Bell, Roy E.....	Beatrice—1914
Belville, Roy E.....	Holdredge—1909
Bengtsson, Harry E.....	Hecla, South Dakota—1915
Biggs, M. L.....	Tilden—1915
Bliss, Glen	Sidney—1913
Boehler, G. M.....	Alma—1908
Boies, Chas.....	Scribner—1908
Bolzell, C. E.....	Stanton—1910
Boucher, A.	Mankato, Minnesota—1912
Bowen, J. E.....	Fort Pierre, South Dakota—1909
Boyne, Harry N.....	20 Benton St., Council Bluffs, Iowa—1913
Brown, Guy	Gering—1910
Brugh, Charles H.....	Chester—1913
Bulger, Chas. P.....	Wood River—1908
Bunten, C. L.....	Saratoga, Wyoming—1907
Burgess, Le Roy	Bradshaw—1915
Burton, F. H.....	Wood River—1907
Caldwell, F. D.....	Bancroft—1907
Campbell, Paul J.....	Bremerton, Washington—1914
Carey, G. L.....	Bancroft—1912
Carney, Ralph B.....	Brandeis Bldg., Omaha—1915
Carroll, George P.....	City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha—1914
Cartney, T. L.....	Filer, Idaho—1913
Cass, Rue H.....	Benson—1907
Chamberlain, L. A.....	Curtis—1907

Church, K. P.	Omaha—1911
Cole, Howard L.	218 N. 16th St., Omaha—1915
Cole, Robert D.	Peru—1913
Colfer, J. A.	Chadron—1908
Connolly, J. P.	Brown Block, Omaha—1911
Corfman, C. S.	Old Nat'l Bank Bldg., Spokane, Washington—1910
Coy, Herbert D.	Hamburg, Iowa—1914
Crane, W. E.	Norfolk—1908
Curran, John J.	Waseca, Minnesota—1913
Cutler, R. S.	Western—1911
Dansky, Isadore	Paxton Block, Omaha—1913
Davis, Albert D.	Oxford—1911
De Freece, Gerald A.	Thermopolis, Wyoming—1914
DeMay, Roy O.	Danbury—1907
Dendinger, Cyril J.	Hartington—1913
Denton, Byrle H.	Lincoln—1914
Devine, J. A.	City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming—1909
Dewell, Benj. C.	Davenport—1908
Dienstbier, Bert	715 City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha—1911
Dinneen, J. P.	2465 Washington St., Ogden, Utah—1909
Dodge, W. W.	Orleans—1908
Dooley, Roy E.	Fremont—1912
Dowd, M. J.	Spalding—1909
Doyle, Arthur	Waldorf, Minnesota—1912
Doyle, Edward A.	Greeley—1914
Drake, Norman E.	—1913
Duffy, C. C.	Crete—1909
Dunshee, M. S.	Tekamah—1910
Dwyer, W. T.	Butte, Montana—1906
Eaton, Willard H.	Norfolk—1915
Eller, C. B.	Clarinda, Iowa—1909
Emerson, Chas. J.	2113 Cuming St., Omaha—1910
Estill, Arthur	Stanford, Montana—1908
Fehlman, George C.	—1915
Fickling, J. A.	Plainview—1909
Fillmore, W. S.	Parker, South Dakota—1908
Fisher, L. J.	Schuyler—1912
Fitzgerald, H. A.	Lead, South Dakota—1909
Fogarty, J. A.	Neola, Iowa—1908
Frenking, Joseph B.	Wynot—1914
Fridrich, F. T.	North Bend—1911
Fritz, Glenn	Humphrey—1913
Frost, W. J.	Havana, Cuba—1913
Gallagher, Robert J.	Blue Earth, Minnesota—1915
Gemmill, E. E.	Boise City, Idaho—1909
Gibbs, B. F.	Council Bluffs, Iowa—1911
Gillespie, W. R.	St. Anthony, Idaho—1909
Gleeton, F. M.	Newcastle—1910
Gogerty, John A.	Waterloo, Iowa—1914
Goldner, Oscar C.	Brandeis Theatre Bldg., Omaha—1915
Gordon, M. I.	14 Brandeis Theatre Bldg., Omaha—1910
Grandy, W. D.	Superior—1909
Green, G. J.	Wayne—1907
Gregg, C. E.	Liberty—1913
Guttery, J. A.	Pilger—1913

Hall, W. R.	Battle Creek—1909
Haller, B. J.	Blair—1913
Hamilton, C. B.	—1907
Hanson, C.	Tilden—1907
Hanson, Carl E.	Wakonda, South Dakota—1908
Hecox, Rex A.	Cozad—1912
Heffner, E. M.	314 Karbach Block, Omaha—1909
Heltzel, Ervin D.	City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha—1915
Henderson, F. M.	Sidney, Iowa—1911
Henton, G. W.	Wakefield—1907
Hess, Harry H.	Falls City—1915
Heyne, C. H.	Lyons—1910
Higgins, W. P.	Atkinson—1913
Holland, John J.	Pender—1915
Hoopman, Edward	Madison—1908
Horton, L. G.	McCague Block, Omaha—1909
House, A. N.	Exeter—1908
Jackson, J. E.	—1910
Jackson, J. M.	—1907
Jarrett, J. V.	Salt Lake City, Utah—1907
Jelenik, S.	Brainard—1911
Johnson, A. B.	Crofton—1912
Johnson, B. F.	Wausa—1913
Jones, Jas. J.	Scottsbluff—1908
Kahnke, Lawrence	Janesville, Minnesota—1912
Karrer, H. Leo	Brandeis Bldg., Omaha—1909
Kelley, John	Central City—1907
Kelly, John G.	Vachek Block, South Omaha—1914
Kelly, Richard Dudley	Bloomington—1915
Kerns, A. B.	Elgin—1912
Kestler, R. C.	Humeston, Iowa—1908
Kimpston, W. M.	Chappell—1915
Klausner, J. H.	406 Karbach Block, Omaha—1908
Kling, W. L.	Wahoo—1913
Knox, J. A.	Ione, Washington—1909
Kubitschek, Frank J.	Dental College, Omaha—1914
Lamb, A. N.	Albion—1908
Latimer, M. B.	Corning, Iowa—1909
Leonard, W. M.	Columbus—1915
Limsky, Louis	Paxton Block, Omaha—1912
Lintz, Louis	Portland, Oregon—1913
Lucas, Arch. R.	Braideis Theatre Bldg., Omaha—1915
Ludden, Roy	Polk—1909
Ludden, Will	St. Anthony, Idaho—1910
Ludwick, U. Earl	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1908
Lund, W. F.	Oakdale—1915
Mach, M. M.	Paxton Block, Omaha—1910
Mallet, Charles	South Omaha—1915
Maloney, Fred C.	Dewitt—1913
Mares, Joseph F.	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1909
McAvin, J. F.	16th and Vinton Sts., Omaha—1910
McCall, S. W.	Council Bluffs, Iowa—1907
McCann, Joseph E.	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1914
McCloughan, R. F.	Mason City—1908
McCormick, P. J.	Lincoln—1912

McDonald, A. A.*	Greeley—1908
McLaughlin-Hunter, Mrs. Mazie†	Malad City, Idaho—1903
McGrane, H. Francis	Sioux City, Iowa—1914
Meer, M. F.	Valentine—1909
Meier, Herman	Bloomfield—1915
Mellinger, F. S.	404 Brandeis Bldg., Omaha—1908
Merchant, A. H.	Randolph—1913
Meyers, J. H.	Grand Island—1908
Myers, L. E.	Blair—1914
Mitchell, Harry V.	North Platte—1910
Moran, J.	Massachusetts—1910
Morris, Craig	24th and Lake Sts., Omaha—1915
Morton, Chas. A.	Laurel—1910
Mowry, I. Berton	Tecumseh—1914
Muir, Robert	Paxton Block, Omaha—1908
Mumma, A. O.	Grafton—1910
Munsil, A. J.	816 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Washington—1913
Murphy, Francis J.	Wells, Minnesota—1915
Nelson, P. Leroy	Creighton—1913
Newell, C. A.	Junction City, Kansas—1912
Newton, H. E.	Brandeis Theatre Bldg., Omaha—1911
Nolan, W. J.	Kimball—1909
Novak, Frank	State Bank Bldg., Omaha—1913
Oastler, John R.	Leigh—1906
O'Connell, Francis A.	Norfolk—1915
O'Connor, Harry T.	Lyons—1913
O'Neill, James A.	State Bank Bldg., Omaha—1913
Osten, R. C. V.	Plano, Illinois—1909
Palmer, Claude D.	Clay Center—1908
Parmenter, H. J.	Evans Bldg., Denver, Colorado—1910
Patton, C. F.	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1912
Perley, E. J.	Grant, Iowa—1910
Pettibone, M. E.	O'Neill—1909
Phillips, Leo E.	Fredericktown, Missouri—1915
Printy, George E.	Creighton—1915
Putlitz, H. W.	404 North 24th St., South Omaha—1908
Ralph, C. N.	Hooper—1909
Ralston, F. N.	Des Moines, Iowa—1907
Ralston, R. R.	Long Pine—1915
Ransom, C. N.	Cedar Rapids—1909
Rasmussen, P. E.	24th and Ohio Sts., Omaha—1910
Reeves, E. H.	Realty Bldg., Spokane, Washington—1907
Regan, T. P.	Grass Range, Montana—1909
Reinert, F. F.	Fort Morgan, Colorado—1907
Riley, Frank	Verdigre—1911
Roben, Clifford	Seattle, Washington—1908
Robertson, C. B.	306 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa—1907
Rogers, C. R.	Scribner—1914
Rogers, Stanley H.	Coleridge—1915
Runyan, Orville	Stanton—1914
Souders, G. E.	Nebraska City—1912
Sampson, Herbert M.	Greeley—1915

*Deceased.

†Not Practicing.

Saunders, W. H.	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1913
Scarr, Roy R.	Table Rock—1912
Schaff, W. E.	—1907
Schneeberger, J. P.	Ossian, Iowa—1912
Sewell, J. K.	Fremont—1907
Singleton, Clarence	109 S. 14th St., Omaha—1911
Slater, Jas. P.	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1908
Snyder, H. E.	Columbus—1907
Solomon, Ralph E.	McCook—1913
Sorenson, Walter	City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha—1914
Standfield, Orin	Tekamah—1907
Steen, Clarence G.	Brandeis Bldg., Omaha—1908
Stewart, C. H.	Farragut, Iowa—1908
Stoft, W. E.	McCague, Bldg., Omaha—1909
Stout, J. F.	Eureka, Montana—1912
Sullivan, J. J.	Seneca, Kansas—1913
Summy, C. E.	Primghar, Iowa—1908
Swartz, Spencer	Colorado—1911
Taylor, Franklin S.	Arlington—1914
Thomas, William R.	Bee Bldg., Omaha—1915
Thompson, J. R.	Craig—1909
Thornton, F. E.	Valley Junction, Iowa—1908
Tighe, Dan	West Point—1912
Tighe, J. C.	Madison—1909
Tobiska, Chas.	Crete—1911
Traxler, Edward L.	Marshall, Minnesota—1915
Tyler, Dave	Alliance—1911
Vacek, Joseph	Rising City—1911
†Vieregg, O. A.	Grand Island—1909
Waite, E. E.	Walthill—1907
Wallace, J. E.	Oakland—1907
Walzem, W. A.	425 North 24th St., South Omaha—1912
Warder, W. S., M. D.	Friend—1914
Wells, F. N.	West Point—1908
Welsh, C. L.	Omaha—1912
West, Carl H.	Gillette, Wyoming—1909
White, Loretta M.	Norfolk—1914
Wilkie, Frank	Ravenna—1908
Wonder, Charles J.	City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha—1913
Woolm, J. E.	Gordon—1909
Youel, G. A.	Flandreau, South Dakota—1909

†Not Practicing.

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